

REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application in light of the amendments and the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-14 are pending. Claims 1 and 2 have been amended. Claims 7-14 have been added. No new matter has been added.

Support for the amendments to claims 1 and 2 may be found, for example, in the Specification on page 4, lines 17-19 and page 6, line 23 through page 7, line 4. Support for added claims 7-14 may be found, for example, in the Specification on page 12, line 11 through page 14, line 10.

Allowable Subject Matter

Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the Examiner's allowance of claims 3 and 4. Applicants submit that added claims 11-14, which depend from allowed claims 3 and 4, are also allowable for at least the same reasons with respect to their respective base claim.

Rejection Under 35 U.S.C. § 103

Claims 1-2 and 5-6 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,091,406 to Kambara et al. ("Kambara") in view of Japanese Patent Application No. 11-086698 to Saijo et al. ("Saijo"). The Examiner maintains the contention that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Kambara and Saijo

to achieve the invention recited in the claims. Furthermore, in response to Applicants' December 2, 2005 arguments, the Examiner states that:

Applicant argues cited references fails to address the problem of accidental activation of the device resulting from momentary insertion of a pen or finger. Examiner argues, as none of the independent claims recite the limitation "prevention or precautionary action against accidental activation of the device resulting from momentary insertion of a pen or finger".

(Detailed Action, page 8, section 6.)

Applicants have amended independent claims 1 and 2 to recite:

wherein . . . the pointing input device outputs push detection data together with the pointing position data when the electric signal [indicating a push detection] is outputted from the piezoelectric substrate and the push against the transparent protective plate is judged while the optical touch panel is detecting the pointing input, thereby indicating an activation of the pointing input device and preventing accidental activation of the device resulting from a momentary disruption in the light beams emitted by the optical touch panel (emphasis added).

Applicants submit that Kambara and Saijo, alone and in combination, fail to disclose or suggest a pointing input device that "outputs push detection data together with pointing position data when the electric signal is outputted . . . and the push . . . is judged . . . thereby indicating an activation of the pointing input device and preventing accidental activation of the device resulting from a momentary disruption in the light beams emitted by the optical touch panel," as recited in independent claims 1 and 2.

Furthermore, Applicants submit that there is insufficient motivation to combine the Kambara and Saijo references. In particular, Saijo is directed to solving the problem of photoreceptor sensitivity to stray light sources in an optical touch panel, and teaches a method for addressing this

problem by providing shielding members that cover the photoreceptors. See, Saijo, Abstract. Saijo further discloses that the stray light sources cause the photoreceptors to be unable to detect a touch on the optical touch panel (*i.e.*, results in an inoperable device). See, Saijo, paragraph 0004. Thus, Saijo is concerned with the problem of shielding the photoreceptors from the stray light sources so that the stray light sources do not render the optical touch panel device inoperable.

In contrast, Kambara is directed to the problem of configuring an acoustic touch sensor device to convert a bulk acoustic wave into surface waves of sufficient power to effectively signal touching at the surface of the device. See, Kambara, column 6, lines 37-48. Thus, Kambara is concerned with the problem of providing a touch screen that does not require bulk wave modes to be converted into more useful wave modes. See, Kambara, col. 6, lines 48-50.

Simply put, Saijo is directed to ensuring that an optical touch panel remains operable by preventing stray light sources from interfering with the photoreceptors, while Kambara is directed to configuring an acoustic touch sensor device that converts acoustic waves to signal a touch on the surface of the sensor device. Thus, the two references are non-analogous in art. Saijo is concerned with optical touch panels and light sources, while Kambara is concerned with acoustics and acoustic waves. Accordingly, there is no motivation in Saijo or Kambara to combine the two references, as demonstrated above.

Thus, as neither reference provides any motivation for combination with the other to solve the problem addressed by Applicants' claimed invention, Applicants respectfully submit that such motivation is suggested to one of ordinary skill in the art only in hindsight, using Applicants' claimed invention as a "roadmap." It is well established that the use of such hindsight knowledge to

support an obviousness rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is impermissible (see, e.g., *W. L. Gore And Assocs. V. Garlock, Inc.*, 721 F.2d 1540, 1553, 220 USPQ 303, 312 - 313 (Fed. Cir. 1983), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 851 (1984).

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit that the Saijo and Kambara references may not be combined in support of an obviousness rejection of independent claims 1 and 2 under 35 U.S.C. § 103, and that independent claims 1 and 2 are therefore allowable.

Furthermore, even if one were to combine these references, Kambara and Saijo, individually or in combination, still fail to disclose or suggest combining an optical touch panel having light emitters with a piezoelectric element to indicate “an activation of the pointing input device” and prevent “accidental activation of the device resulting from a momentary disruption in the light beams emitted by the optical touch panel,” as recited in independent claims 1 and 2. The combination of Kambara and Saijo also fails to disclose or suggest “[outputting] push detection data together with pointing position data when the electric signal is outputted . . . and the push . . . is judged” (*i.e.*, outputting of push detection data that is conditioned on detecting both pointing data and a push) as recited in independent claims 1 and 2. Therefore, the combination of Kambara and Saijo does not disclose or suggest each and every feature recited in independent claims 1 and 2.

Claim 5 depends from claim 1, and claim 6 depends from claim 2. Applicants submit that claims 5 and 6 are patentable for at least the same reasons as discussed above with respect to their respective base claim. Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejection.

Added Claims

Added claims 7 and 9 depend from claim 1. Added claims 8 and 10 depend from claim 2.

Applicants submit that added claims 7-10 are patentable for at least the same reasons as discussed above with respect to their respective base claim.

Added claims 11 and 13 depend from allowed claim 3. Added claims 12 and 14 depend from allowed claim 4. Applicants submit that added claims 11-14 are allowable for at least the same reasons as allowed claims 3 and 4.

CONCLUSION

Each and every point raised in the Final Office Action dated January 23, 2006 has been addressed on the basis of the above amendments and remarks. In view of the foregoing it is believed that claims 1-14 are in condition for allowance and it is respectfully requested that the application be reconsidered and that all pending claims be allowed and the case passed to issue.

If there are any other issues remaining which the Examiner believes could be resolved through a Supplemental Response or an Examiner's Amendment, the Examiner is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number indicated below.

Dated: April 19, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

By



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